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without the aid of the board or some other committee, and it is distinctly unwise to do so if nominations are made through the mails.

If the board or a special committee is to act at all on nominations it seems better for it to nominate in the first place than to act on haphazard nominations afterwards. If the board itself nominates there is no reason why it should not send ample notice of its ticket to all the members of the association. In the absence of such notice it is not usually desirable that the board should nominate its own future members; for reasonable continuity in the management of an association is sufficiently insured by changing only a part of the board at a time, and the action of a series of nominating committees appointed from year to year by retiring presidents is less likely to cause continued irritation to a section of the association than the corresponding action of a practically self-perpetuating board.

If an official slate is unsatisfactory there is more chance to break it under a rule allowing other nominations to be made by groups of a certain size than under one allowing them to be made by single individuals.

No plan of election by members present at the annual meeting has been shown to be better than the common one of allowing the retiring president to appoint a nominating committee.

If an association exists for the sake of its meetings and does not attempt in any way to regulate the practise of a profession, it is questionable how far its machinery should be complicated for the sake of giving those who do not attend the meetings a voice in its management.

H. AUSTIN AIKINS

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE trustees of Stanford University have increased the president's budget for the academic year of 1914-15 by approximately \$75,000 over that of the present year, which was about \$475,000. Of the increase, \$33,370 is for additions to the salaries of the present mem-

bers of the faculty, and \$20,000 for an addition to the usual allotment for departmental equipment. Ten thousand dollars of the increase to the budget is for the maintenance of the university's memorial church, which upon the completion of rebuilding since the earthquake has been placed under the president's direction. The salary increases have been apportioned among the ranks in the teaching force as follows: professors, \$11,950; associate professors, \$6,350; assistant professors, \$10,700; instructors, \$4,370. The trustees also announce a number of new buildings to be added to the university plant. These include, for the medical school in San Francisco, the remodeling of the main hospital building and the addition immediately of a new wing practically doubling the capacity of that building, and later the erection of a new women's building; and on the campus at Palo Alto a new library building, a new gymnasium for men and a new museum building. The library building, preliminary plans for which are being drawn, based upon suggestions by Librarian G. T. Clark, who has recently visited new college libraries in various parts of the country, will with the new museum form the front of a new quadrangle approximately of the same size as the present main quadrangle of the university, which is not quite 900 feet long, and will lie just east of it. The museum will not be undertaken for two or three years. The present museum is about a quarter of a mile from the main quadrangle, and President Branner in his inaugural address, urging the educational value of beauty, declared that the art collections here are practically inaccessible to the average student. In this same connection, and following the president's suggestion in the same address, the trustees are working out a comprehensive scheme of landscape gardening for the beautification of the university grounds. The salary and equipment increases and the new building announcements are in fulfilment of a statement published a year ago by the Stanford trustees, in which they declared that the resources of the university will in the future justify an increase in the annual allotment for academic

purposes, and that with the collaboration of Chancellor Jordan and President Branner, they had determined to build up the present departments of university work to the highest point of efficiency before entering new fields. The salary increases, it is announced, are the first of several to be made with the intention of raising the pay of the teaching force to a level somewhat nearer than it has been to that reached by the cost of living.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

THERE were 4,222 foreign students in attendance at colleges and universities in the United States in the year 1913, according to figures just compiled at the United States Bureau of Education. This is an increase of 577 in two years. These students are not concentrated at the larger and better known institutions, as might be expected, but are distributed over 275 different colleges, universities and schools of technology. The number given includes only regular students of college or graduate grade; if students enrolled in preparatory departments, short-term courses, summer schools and independent professional schools were included, the total would be very much larger.

Canada has the largest representation—653 students. China and Japan are not far behind—there were 594 Chinese students and 336 from Japan attending colleges in the United States in 1913. Of the other Oriental or Asiatic peoples, India is represented by 162 students; Turkey by 143; Korea by 13; Persia by 21, and Siam by 13.

Latin-America is strongly represented. Cuba sends 209; Costa Rica, 29; Guatemala, 15; Honduras, 12; Nicaragua, 18; Panama, 28, and Salvador, 19. Mexico heads the list with 223 students. From South America, Argentine sends 43 students; Brazil, 113; Bolivia, 3; Chile, 12; Colombia, 37; Ecuador, 16; Paraguay, 2; Peru, 25; Uruguay, 2, and Venezuela, 7.

Abundance of higher education opportunities in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe has not prevented nearly 800 Euro-

pean students from coming to America to go to college. Great Britain and Ireland are represented by 212 students, and Germany, herself the mecca of the studious, sends 122. The others, in order of numbers, are: Russia, 124; France, 45; Sweden, 41; Italy, 38; Austria-Hungary, 34; Switzerland, 29; Norway, 26; Greece, 22; Spain, 20; Netherlands, 19; Bulgaria, 15; Roumania, 6; Belgium, 4; Portugal, 3; Montenegro, 1.

Even Australia and Africa have students at colleges in the United States. There are 56 students from New Zealand. Africa is represented by 15 from Egypt; 2 from Liberia, and 44 from South Africa.

From American possessions 434 students came to college in the United States; 108 from Hawaii; 215 from Porto Rico, and 111 from the Philippine Islands.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

THE jury of award of the George Washington Memorial Association have given first honors to the architectural firm of Tracy and Swartwout, New York.

The members of the committee, Mr. Philip Sawyer, Mr. Charles A. Platt and Mr. Walter Cook, met for the consideration of the award, on May 2, but deferred their decision until May 4 when they came to the conclusion that of the thirteen competing architects, the plans rendered by Messrs. Tracy and Swartwout were the most satisfactory. The selected drawings will now be presented to the National Commission of Fine Arts, and, with their approval, the association will give the architects charge of the construction of the building. The first award is \$1,500, but each competing architect who has submitted plans in accordance with the specifications will receive an honorarium of \$500.

Tracy and Swartwout's drawings depict a fine colonial building with pillared front, and square ground plan. The main feature is the great auditorium seating 6,000 people, which is artistically arranged in the form of an ellipse, with the stage at one end, and a deep balcony encircling the whole. The site of the building is to be in that part of the